

# Unit 6: Linkage Institutions

## Lesson 6.4 – The Revolving Door



# The Revolving Door

- When elected officials leave office and work as a lobbyist or someone else connected with a related industry.
- Cultivates a strong bond between the public and private sector.
- Many argue these relationships lead to corruption and unethical practices.
  - Example.
    - I work for the NEA
    - I get elected to office and write laws to benefit the NEA and make them more powerful.
    - When I get out of office, I return to work for the NEA until I get elected to a different office.



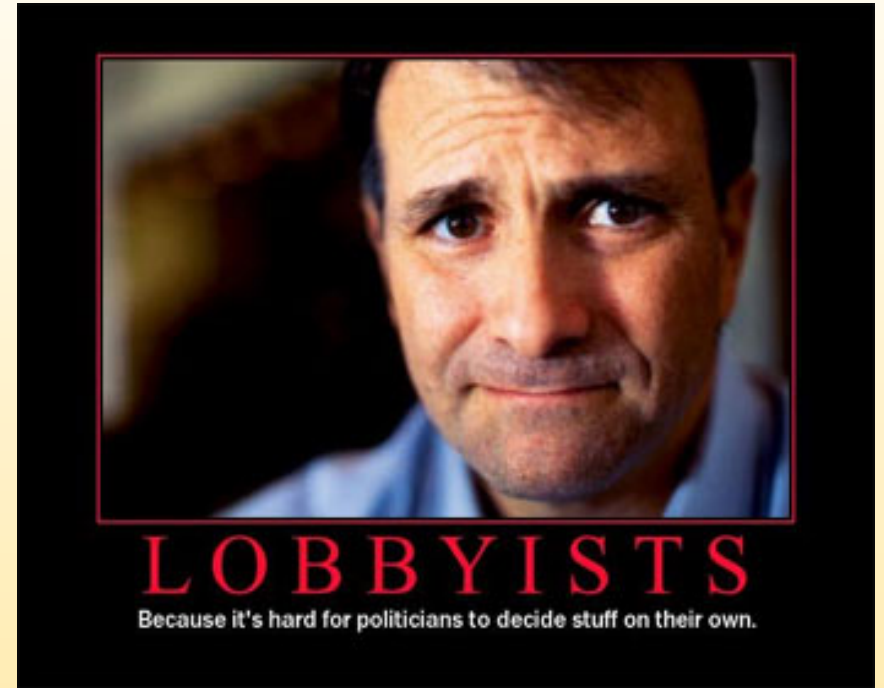
# Lobbyists

- Lobbying – Communication directed to a governmental decision-maker with the hope of influencing his decision
- Two basic types of lobbyists:
  - Regular, paid employees of a group
  - Temporary hires



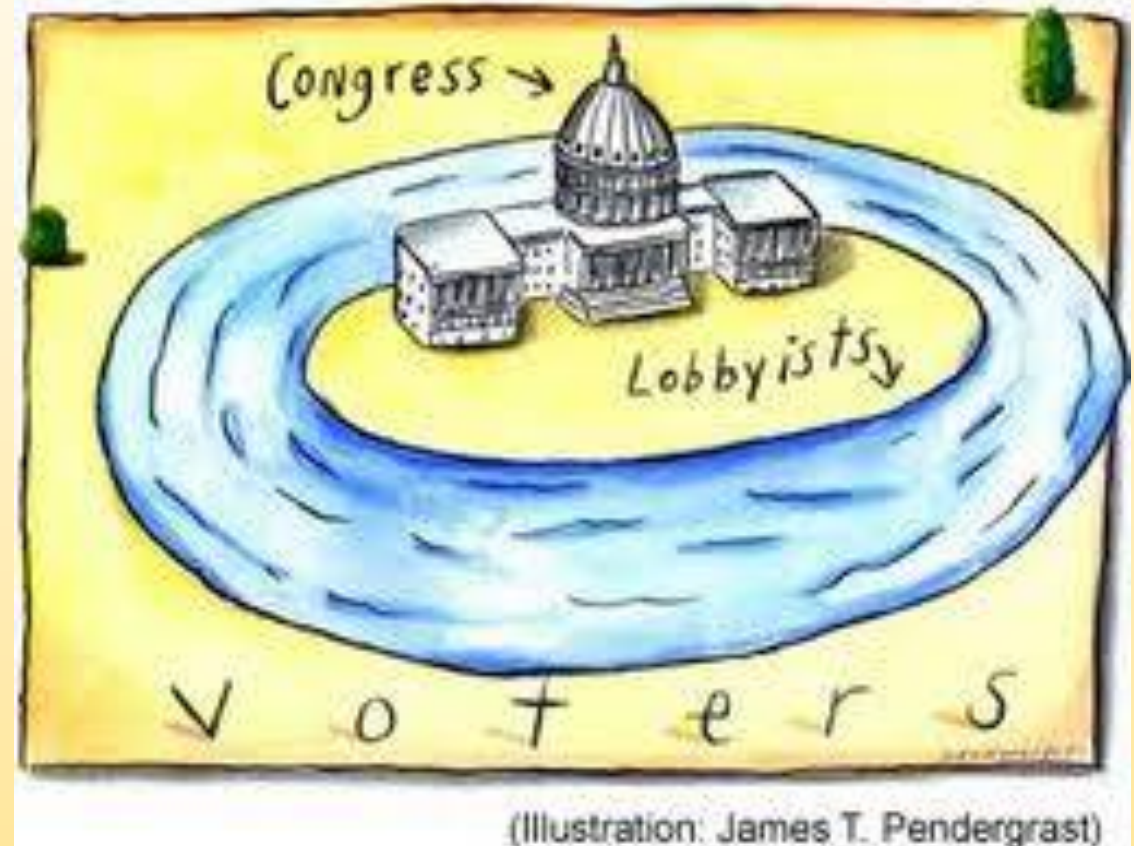
# Lobbyists

- Source of information
- Help politicians plan political strategies for legislation and re-election campaigns.
- A source of ideas and innovations
  
- Mixed evidence as to whether lobbying works



# Electioneering

- Direct group involvement in the election process
  - Groups can help fund campaigns, provide testimony, and get members to work for candidates

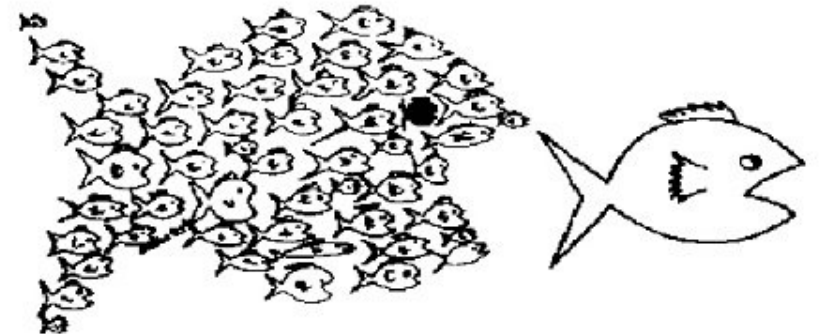


# Litigation

- Interest groups can file *amicus curiae* briefs to influence a court's decision.
  - *amicus curiae*: briefs submitted by a “friend of the court” to raise additional points of view and present information not contained in the briefs of the formal parties
- Class Action lawsuits permit a small number of people to sue on behalf of all other people similar situated.



## ***CLASS ACTION***



# Going Public

- Public opinion makes its way to policymakers
- Groups often:
  - Cultivate a good public image
    - Gay Rights movement
  - Use marketing strategies
    - #BlackLivesMatter movement
  - Advertise to motivate and inform the public
    - Stop ERA Movement



#BLACKLIVESMATTER



# Interest Groups #2

